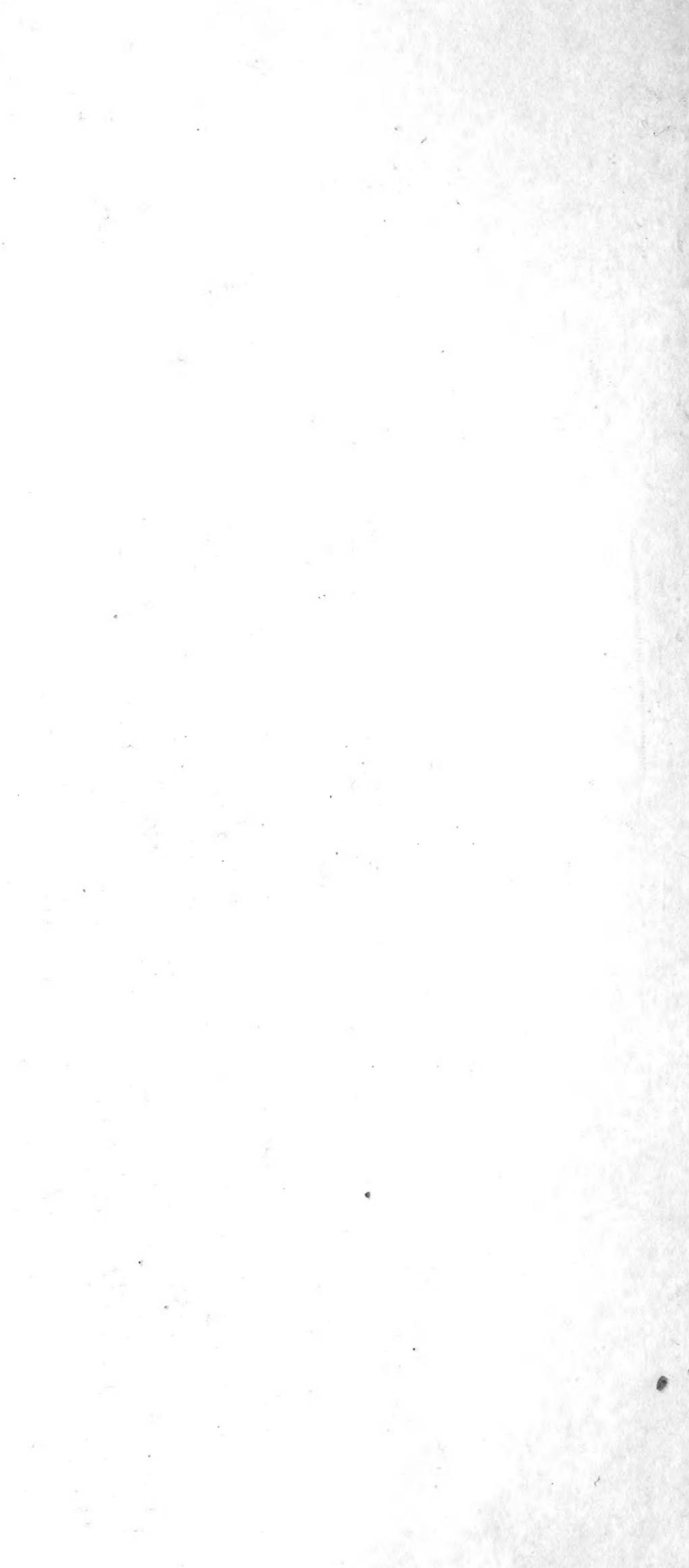


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Garden
Department
Washington,
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Strawberry Plants THAT GROW

1905

WHITTEN'S Catalogue OF Small Fruit Plants

C. E. Whitten's Nurseries
Bridgman, Mich., U. S. A.

A. B. MORSE CO.

THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER

St. Joseph, Michigan.

IS A LIVE, WIDE-AWAKE PROGRESSIVE,
UP-TO-DATE MONTHLY HORTI-
CULTURAL JOURNAL.

It is published in the heart of the Michigan Fruit Belt, one of the finest fruit regions in America, and while it is devoted to the interests of the Commercial Fruit Grower it is especially **VALUABLE TO THE BEGINNER** in the fruit growing business. You will like it even if you grow but a few trees or vines. It is interesting. It deals with every phase of the fruit industry, from the orchard to the market, including varieties, cultivation, transportation and the final sale in the market. It posts the grower on "snide" commission men and tells him to whom he may safely ship his product.

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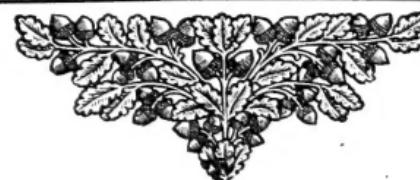
YEAR

It tells when, where, what and how to plant. **TELLS HOW TO RAISE THE BEST FRUIT**, when and how to spray and what to spray with; how to pick, pack and ship; in other words, tells you how to make money in the fruit business. It has started thousands on the road to success and will start you. It gives the results of the government and the various state Experiment stations.

THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER has upon its staff of editors and contributors, some of the ablest writers, men who have made a life study of plants and plant growth, insect pests and how to overcome them, fungus diseases and how to prevent or destroy them. So, whether a professional or an amateur, it gives you just the information needed. Adapted to all sections, having subscribers in all the states and territories and many foreign countries. Touches incidentally on Truck Farming and Gardening, Poultry Raising, Bee Keeping and kindred topics.

In writing to **The National Fruit Grower** please mention C. E. Whitten's catalogue.

INTRODUCTORY



In again sending out my annual catalogue I wish to affirm my hearty appreciation of the patronage of my old friends, also of the many new ones made last season, and trust that I may be able to so conduct my business that I shall merit a continuance of your trade.

To those who may receive this list for the first time, I wish to say that I have been interested in growing strawberries since my youth, and for the last fourteen years have made the raising of plants for shipment a **specialty**, selling through the catalogue and shipping to all parts of the country.

The fact that our customers return to us year after year we consider our best recommendation, knowing that a satisfied customer is the best advertisement one can have.

We try to satisfy all, and if fair and honest treatment will satisfy that is what my patrons may expect, as we try to deal according to the Golden Rule.

Of course, we do not claim infallibility as all are liable to mistakes; we avoid all possible, and are willing to correct those made if we can do so. However, our friends should bear in mind this fact, that different varieties of strawberries have very different habits of growth. Sorts of Clyde or Dornan type make very fair plants on the ground and of large size, while others of Warfield or Senator Dunlap type make many and consequently smaller plants, not necessarily weakened or imperfect plants, but very much smaller.

If patrons would remember this they would not be so apt to "kick" because Warfield was not as large as Dornan; also do not condemn a variety because it does not do well with you, as environment and soil have much to do in deciding quality and productiveness. The season of ripening also varies much in different localities and on different soils, and some that we class as **late** may ripen earlier with you or the **extra early** be nearer mid-season. We only give general conditions and do not mean to misrepresent.

I never urge my friends to plant largely of untried sorts but only recommend those which I consider have merit. I think it best for each to test for himself in a

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C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

small way before purchasing largely of any **new** variety. Too many new sorts have been introduced which are no better than our old ones. As nurserymen we are listing too many varieties and I, for one, intend to plant less another season, of course trying to pick out the best.

I can not say much of the past season. We thought in the fall that everything had gone into winter quarters in fine shape, but the winter was the most severe in the recollection of the "oldest inhabitant". Not that the thermometer went so low—I think fifteen degrees below zero was the lowest—but the steady and long continued cold. Commencing early in November and continuing well into March with scarce any let up, seemed to have weakened the vitality of almost everything in the fruit line.

This being followed by a very cool and backward spring also a severe drouth during the month of June, caused nearly a failure of the berry crop, and a very poor stand in our new set fields.

Our plant growth has been good for the season, but we haven't the solid rows that we usually have and I fear will run short on some varieties.

Our strawberry plants are all fresh dug at time of shipping, as we do not try to winter any in cellar.

I wish to emphasize this statement as in the past some have claimed that my plants had been held over winter in cellar. Let me say here that I never did this nor have I ever seen others that practiced such methods.

In propagating strawberry plants for sale we always set from one year old beds which have not fruited. We also set the different varieties in blocks of several rows each, thereby obviating the danger of mixture, liable where different sorts are set in alternate rows. In digging, we usually take up the entire row discarding the original plants and such of the tip plants, not well rooted, therefore we have no exhausted stock to send out.

In digging strawberry plants our help work in the field when the weather is fit, lifting the plants with "potato hooks" then taking the plants from the soil, stripping off surplus leaves and runners and tying in neat bunches of twenty-five (we always aim to put in twenty-six). After tying, the bunch is carefully heeled in along the row until the required number of that variety is dug, thus the roots are not exposed to the air for any great length of time.

When the weather is unfit for the work to be comfortably done in the field, the plants are picked up in baskets and carried to the packing house or other shelter where they are stripped and bunched as before described. But after the plants have been handled in this

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way the roots never straighten out so nicely as when bunched at once upon being taken from the soil, hence I think the plan of stripping and tying in the field preferable, notwithstanding others claim to the contrary.

Experienced strawberry growers know that a slightly wilted plant is much surer to grow than one that has been kept too moist and packed with too wet shipping material. There is nothing that will cause strawberry plants to heat in shipping quicker than to have them too wet when packed.

In other seasons we have claimed, and wish again to repeat it, that both our soil and climate seem especially adapted to the growth of strawberries. We also claim that we grow and can furnish **just as good** plants as any other grower, the claims of wonderful superiority of some others notwithstanding.

Our nurseries have been inspected by the State Inspector of nurseries and orchards and by him declared free from any dangerous insects or disease. A copy of his certificate will be attached to each shipment sent out.

From the prevalence of San Jose Scale many states have enacted laws requiring the fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas of all nursery stock shipped into their borders; to comply with these laws we have erected a fumigating house and are prepared to fumigate all stock shipped if so desired. Patrons living in states where this is required will please notify us when ordering. This law does not include strawberry plants, but raspberry and blackberry plants are included.

It will be a great help to me if my friends will speak a good word for my plants, if they have the opportunity, and it will be thoroughly appreciated.

If more than one catalogue is received, please hand one to some one whom you think will be interested in small fruits.

CERTIFICATE OF NURSERY INSPECTION.

No. 373.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that I have examined the nursery stock and premises of C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, and find them apparently free from dangerous insects and dangerously contagious tree and plant diseases.

This certificate to be void after July 31, 1905.

L. R. TAFT,

State Inspector of Nurseries and Orchards.
Agricultural College, Mich., Sept. 28, 1904.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

Instructions to Purchaser.

MY LOCATION. I am located in Southwestern Michigan, about fifteen miles south of St. Joseph, near Lake Michigan, in what is known as the "Great Fruit Belt."

RAILROAD CONNECTIONS are good. Our line of road, the Pere Marquette, runs mail and express trains direct to Chicago; time about three hours. Within fifty miles this line connects with the great trunk lines, east, west, north and south.

Our express company is the **American** which connects with the above lines promptly.

MAIL ORDERS. I can ship by mail when so desired and on small amounts for long distance this is much the cheaper transportation, but not so safe as express, as the mode of packing is of necessity different; not having the chance for ventilation, plants are more likely to heat enroute.

I much prefer express shipments and must decline any large orders to be shipped by mail.

BY EXPRESS. This is the safest way to ship live plants, as it makes fast time with the least liability of delay. Sometimes when transferred to another company the charges seem rather high, but when the nature of the service is considered it is really the cheapest in the end.

All express companies carry nursery stock at a reduction of 20 per cent. from general merchandise rates.

FREIGHT. Early in the season I can ship by freight with comparative safety, but there is a possibility of delay and consequent loss. Parties ordering stock shipped by freight will have to take the risk as I cannot be responsible for loss, if any, on stock shipped in this manner.

I do not undertake to guarantee safe arrival by any of these modes of transportation, as I have no control of the stock after it leaves my hands; however, it is to my interest, as well as the interest of my customers, to have stock reach the purchaser in good condition, and I shall always endeavor to so pack and forward goods that they may prove satisfactory.

MY PACKING is done in the **best possible** manner and under my personal care. I use light crates or baskets, with plenty of moss for packing strawberry plants, and barrels and boxes for other sorts, making no charge for the work or package. My long experience in this line gives me a decided advantage in the matter of **safe packing**. I also have experienced help who have worked with me several years. Of course we do not claim infallibility, and are always ready to make reparation where at fault.

Shipping season begins about April 1st, or possibly last week in March, and continues until about 1st to 10th of May.

TERMS. One-fourth cash with order, balance before stock is shipped. Or I will ship C. O. D., if one-half of the amount accompanies the order and purchaser will agree to pay return charges on the money.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

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REMITTANCES may be made either by New York or Chicago draft, postoffice or express order, or where none of these may be had, by registered letter.

RATES. One-half dozen, fifty and five hundred, at dozen, hundred and thousand rates. When an order amounts to ten dollars it may be counted at lowest rates given, regardless of quantity taken. No order booked for less than \$1.00.

MY PRICES are as a general thing very low, but on large lists we are sometimes able to give better rates, and invite all wanting **large lots** to write for estimates.

By **large lots** I mean a quantity; ten to twenty thousand and up.

Do not write for **special prices** on small lots.

CLUB ORDERS. If several neighbors wish to purchase plants they can save considerable both in cost of plants and in transportation by clubbing their orders, as I will give a discount on such bills according to the amount taken.

ORDER BLANKS. Use the order blank enclosed when ordering, being careful to write your name **plainly**, **giving** Postoffice County and State, and do this every time you write. Also keep a **copy** of your order yourself. Be particular to say how goods are to be sent, whether by mail, express or freight.

All orders are acknowledged immediately upon receipt. If you do not receive an acknowledgement in a reasonable time, write again.

WHEN TO ORDER. Early by all means. The rule generally is, "First come, first served," also the early orders find full stock, while later some varieties are liable to be exhausted. Orders are filled in rotation as received except sometimes our southern patrons are ready to set in advance of those further north; these orders we usually crowd first and get them out as soon as frost is out of the ground in spring.

Our customers will please remember that the time for filling orders is short and it would facilitate our work greatly if orders were sent in before the rush. This is also an advantage to our customers, for they get what they order, no varieties being sold out. To encourage these early orders I will make this offer:

PREMIUM OFFER. On all orders at catalogue rates received during January and February with cash in full, I will allow a cash discount of 5 per cent. or for every dollar sent during these months you may order additional stock to the amount of ten cents.

SUBSTITUTION. In ordering please state whether I shall substitute some other variety in case the kind ordered should be exhausted. If not forbidden I claim the right to substitute something of equal value, but always label true to name. I always aim to substitute sort similar in quality and season and always something listed at equal or higher rate.

GUARANTEE. While I take great pains to have stock true to name and hold myself ready upon proper proof to refund money or replace any that proves untrue, it is mutually agreed that I shall not be liable for a greater sum than the amounts paid for such stock.

REFERENCES. I refer to the American Express Agent or Postmaster at Bridgman; Union Banking Company, St. Joseph; or Bradstreet's Commercial Reports, as to my standing and reliability. Parties writing any one of the above please enclose stamp for reply.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

How to Set and Grow Strawberries.

I have had numerous applications for instruction along this line and while I have endeavored to give a partial description of my method of culture, I can hardly give any general rules that should apply to all localities.

THE SOIL AND LOCATION best adapted to strawberry culture will vary somewhat in different sections. In a general way we have said that any soil that would grow good crops of corn or potatoes would grow good strawberries, and while this seems to be a pretty safe rule, it is also true that in order to grow them to the best advantage it is necessary to have soil especially adapted. One of the first requisites of the ripening fruit is moisture, and care should be taken that this is provided. Hence a very dry or loose, sandy soil would not be a safe location, although in moist seasons a fair crop might be harvested. Neither is a very stiff clay adapted to strawberry growth, as very early in season it cannot be worked without becoming cloddy, and later is apt to bake, and plants will suffer more than on sandy soil. It would seem then that a sandy loam or loam with slight mixture of clay should, if properly handled, give the best results.

DRAINAGE. Having chosen a soil retentive of moisture, it next becomes necessary to prepare for proper drainage in case of excessive rainfall, unless the natural lay of the land is such that no water will stand upon the surface. Tile drains are the only practical ones to use. Open ditches will perhaps answer this purpose, but are unsatisfactory in many ways. They occupy too much land and are in the way of cultivation, while tile drains are much more convenient and fully as effective. In sandy soil I would advise using tile not smaller than four inches in diameter and larger for mains, according to length and amount of water to carry. I have laid a good many three-inch tile and have had to take them up and replace with larger on account of their filling with sand. Of course this was where we had only moderate fall.

My idea is to hold the water in the soil at a depth of about two feet. Then in case of drouth we can by frequent cultivation hold moisture near the surface where most needed.

FROST. In planning your strawberry field care should be taken to avoid frosty locations, such as very low land near marshes or lakes, also valleys where there is no chance for circulation of the air, as these localities are very liable to heavy frosts, when higher land or that more open to circulation would show very little, if any. A hard frost at blooming time often ruins the entire crop, hence the desirability of choosing a situation as much exempt as possible.

MANURING. Where the soil is at all deficient in fertility, I would advise using well-rotted stable manure. If this can be applied to the soil the year previous and some cultivated or hoed crop grown, then the following season the land must be in the **best possible** condition for setting strawberries.

Some writers advocate the plowing under of a clover sod in preparation for this crop, but I am always doubtful of this method on account of the white grub, the larva of the May beetle, which is quite apt to infest such soil. Perhaps if only recent seedlings were so

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treated this pest would not trouble, but I would warn all against plowing up an old sod to set strawberries, as the grubs would be almost sure to destroy the greater portion of the plants set. Never plow under green or very coarse and strawey stable manure just before setting strawberry plants, as it will cause the soil to dry out very quickly and will also burn the roots, killing the plants wherever it comes in contact with them. This is important and should be avoided, if possible. Wood ashes make a good fertilizer on most soils, also bone meal (or ground bone) where not too expensive may generally be used to good advantage. Either of these should be applied after plowing and worked into the soil while dragging.

FITTING THE SOIL. Having selected your site with reference to proper drainage and fertility of the soil, begin by plowing as late in the fall as possible before the ground freezes. This late plowing is beneficial in that the soil lays up loose and open, that frost may act upon it more readily, also leaving it in a condition to absorb more moisture in the spring, which may be drawn upon later in the season in case of drouth. It also tends to kill a great many insects which live over winter in the soil, some of which are quite troublesome and injurious to strawberry growth. The white grub is undoubtedly the worst of these, but as they seldom if ever lay their eggs in freshly cultivated soil, if my previous suggestions regarding the preparation of the site have been followed there will be no danger.

I like to plow quite deep where there is good depth of soil, eight inches at least, unless this brings the subsoil to the surface, which should not be done under any circumstances. As soon in the spring as the season has fairly opened, just as early as the soil will work up mellow, we harrow the land with a springtooth harrow (any other implement that will do the work thoroughly will do as well). There is not much likelihood of doing this part of the work too thoroughly, as it is much easier to properly fit the land before setting the plants than afterward. We generally harrow with the furrows first and then diagonally each way. I would then immediately follow with a heavy roller, or if you have no roller at hand a plank drag (or "float" as we call it) heavily weighted will do as well. This firming of the soil is important as it is almost impossible to set plants properly, if the soil is not reasonably level and firm at the surface.

MARKING OUT. This may be done in any manner that will give a very shallow straight mark to set by. A light sled marker that will make three or four marks at once is very handy and could be made by almost any one. The spacing of the rows will depend upon the method of growing chosen for your field.

IF FOR HILL CULTURE, which consists of growing the single plants, cutting off all runners as fast as made, which causes the plants to "stool out" or grow additional "crowns" which will each produce fruit stems. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet apart and sixteen to eighteen inches in the row. If to be cultivated both ways or in check row then two or two and one-half feet would be about right.

I would recommend this method to all those who wish to grow fancy berries and are willing to give the extra culture needed. This system requires a rich or fertile soil; it certainly would not pay on poor soil. Then too, only certain varieties seem adapted to this treatment. Sorts like Parker Earle, Marshall and others of this class, while those like Warfield, Michel, Crescent

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or Excelsior and other heavy runners, would prove disappointing.

THE HEDGE ROW is quite similar to hill culture. The rows should be from two and one-half to three feet and twenty to thirty inches in the row; the freer runners the greater distance. The first runners are turned into the row and held in place with soil until they have struck root, generally about every six to eight inches in nearly a straight row, later all extra runners are kept cut off. There are different implements which are manufactured for this purpose, but I think a good sharp hoe in the hands of an active workman will be fully as satisfactory as the machines. Plants grown by either of these methods are claimed to remain healthy and fruitful for several seasons.

THE HALF MATTED ROW should be set about three and one-half feet apart and 18 to 24 inches in the row. The runners are all kept off until about the middle of summer, then allowed to root until row is about one foot wide, after this all runners should be cut off. This should give a fine show for fruit.

THE MATTED ROW is the system adopted by the greatest majority of fruit growers, although without doubt other methods would prove more profitable. The rows are set four to four and one-half feet apart and plants from twenty to thirty inches in the row. The runners are all allowed to root, running the cultivator always in the same direction and narrowing it up as required. At times, if the season happens to be favorable to plant growth, and the soil is rich, almost the entire surface will be covered with plants. This method might be allowable on poor soil where fewer plants would be grown or with varieties that make few plants ordinarily, but if Michel, Warfield or other heavy runners are allowed to grow in this manner they will prove very disappointing from the fact that there will be many blank or barren plants. Varieties of this type would do better in half matted row.

SETTING OUT. As to manner of setting the plants there are so many theories advanced which differ from mine that I feel rather backward about giving my method. But as it is very simple and requires no **special implement** to work with, using instead a **common spade** for opening the holes, and not requiring any very complicated movements in placing the plants in the soil, I will give what I consider the easiest as well as the best method. I am well aware that some **good authorities** condemn the use of the spade for this purpose, but it is, and has been used in this community—which is one of the greatest strawberry sections of the state—for the last thirty years or more, and I do not think any one can show a more evenly perfect stand than we have in this region. I can show blocks of a number of acres with scarcely a plant missing.

The first operation is the opening of the holes which is done just ahead of the setting, not leaving them to dry out. In doing this the operator proceeds along the row, thrusting the spade in the center of the mark already laid out, spacing equal distances according to methods chosen, quite close if to be grown in hills and farther if for matted row.

This should be nearly to the depth of the spade and if the soil is properly prepared this will not require much effort, but if the soil should be very solid it will require some pressure of the foot to sink it to the proper depth.

The spade should be given a **slight** motion to right and then to left; when withdrawn if the conditions are

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right you will have a V-shaped opening which will readily receive the roots of the plant. Care should be taken not to **weave** the spade back and forth too much as this tends to open too wide a space at the bottom of hole, making it hard to close properly and leaving a chance for air space, causing plants to dry out and die.

The greatest pains should be taken in getting the plants into the soil, and here is where you should place your most careful workmen; or better still, do this part yourself, if possible. Have the plants set in a shallow basket or other receptacle, with the roots moistened—if the roots are very long they should be cut back to about three inches. The plant should be held by the upper part of the crown and placed in the spade opening at about the same depth it grew, which should bring the crown even with the surface; now let the operator press the soil firmly against the plant with a good, strong pressure of the foot, first on one side and then on the other, being careful to see that the opening is entirely closed that air may not enter and dry out the roots.

CULTIVATION. As soon after setting as practicable the surface soil should be stirred very shallow, being careful not to disturb the roots of the plants, also not to cover up the crowns or heart of the plant, the latter will cause the plants to die, especially in damp weather, by rotting or smothering the crown. This early cultivation is essential for several reasons; First, to be sure that all the openings near the plant are filled, also to preserve moisture if the weather is dry by arresting evaporation through capillary attraction. This shallow cultivation should be kept up through the season, never allowing the surface to crust. There are a great many makes of cultivators which will do this work all right. Generally we use a one-horse steel frame with twelve or fourteen straight teeth. This simply pulverises the surface and one can work very close to the plants, but it is necessary to do some hand work with hoe in order to loosen all the surface and keep down weeds. The latter is very important as one cannot successfully grow two crops on the ground at the same time.

Perhaps I should qualify this claim for shallow cultivation a bit by saying to treat the soil in this way only in dry seasons or on very light and dry soil, as if the season is wet or the soil low and heavy it becomes necessary to stir the soil deeper in order that it may dry out somewhat.

The blossoms should be pinched out of all spring set plants as it is not advisable to let them ripen fruit the first season, as it weakens the growth of the plants and is liable to kill them outright.

All runners should be cut off until about the first of July, when if matted row is wanted, the runners may be allowed to root until the desired row is obtained, after which all runners should be kept trimmed off.

MULCHING. As soon as the ground is frozen hard, generally about Christmas in this latitude, the entire surface should be lightly covered with straw, wild hay or other litter, being particular to have it free from grass and weed seeds as possible.

As soon as growth commences in the spring this covering should be taken nearly or entirely off the plants, but may be left between the rows as a mulch to preserve moisture, also to keep the fruit clean at picking time. Where there is plenty of snow for winter protection I do not consider mulching at all necessary, especially if grown in matted row.

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STRAWBERRIES

All strawberry blossoms are either staminate—also called perfect—or pistillate, generally called imperfect.

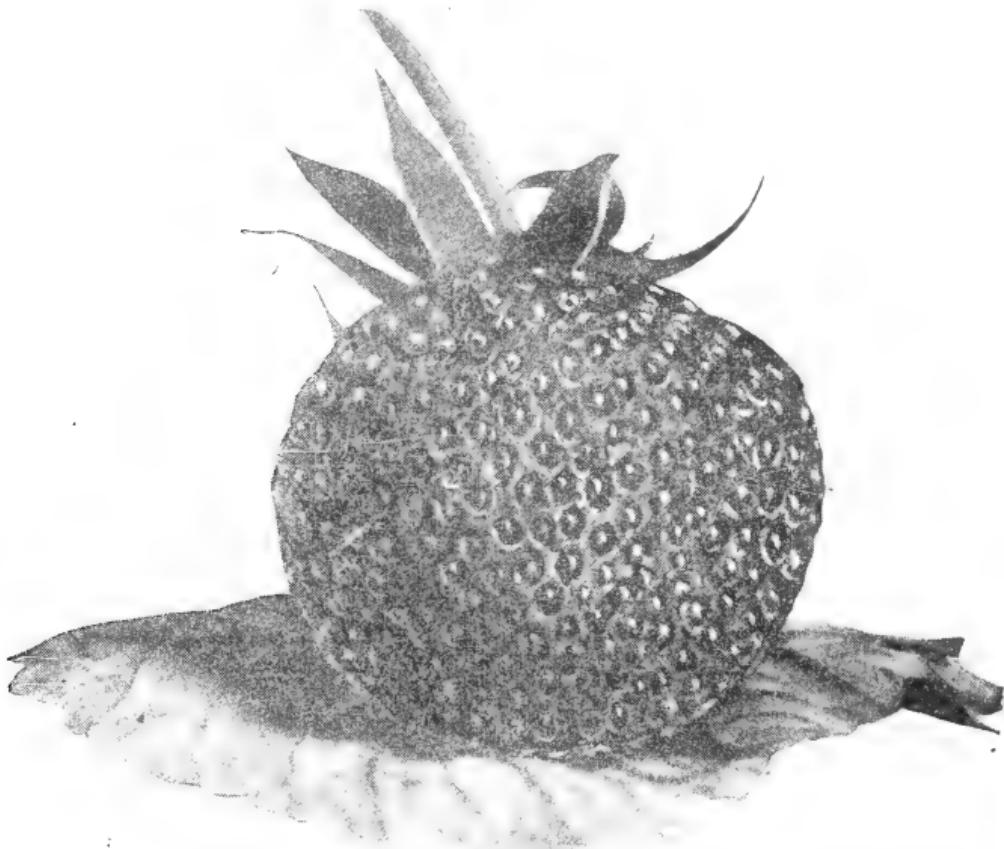
The imperfect varieties, which are all marked (Imp.) in catalogue, should have a perfect variety, marked (Per.), set every third or fourth row to properly pollenate the blossoms of the imperfect sorts.

When the imperfect varieties are properly pollinated they are the most prolific and there is no reason for any prejudice against them. Success depends in a great measure in getting fine, healthy plants, **strictly pure** and true to name. This we know our plants to be.

If by mail add 25 cents per 100 for postage. At dozen rates post free. At thousand rates by express or freight.

SOME NEW VARIETIES

HOWARD No. 2.—(Imp.)—This is a seedling propagated by the late G. W. Howard, a strawberry specialist, whose experience I have noted in previous years. His son, Edgar, has taken up the work and gives me the following description:



THE HOWARD NUMBER TWO.

"No. 2 originated in 1895, and has been grown with marked success ever since. It is one of nine seedlings my father selected from about one thousand taken from a bed where several standard varieties had been plowed under.

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"This variety is pistillate, of superior quality, season with Bederwood, very uniform in size and shape and will yield more on our soil than any of the standard sorts we are growing. The berry is a ready seller, being bright in appearance and nearly as dark red as Warfield. It is a very dry and firm berry making an excellent shipper and berries will remain on vines a long time after ripening without rotting.

"It is also a good plant maker of strong and healthy growth. In fact everybody who has seen it in fruit says it is superior to any of the twenty-eight new and standard old varieties tested beside it."—E. Howard.

I have watched the No. 2 for the past three or four seasons as grown at the home of Mr. Howard and think I am safe in saying that nothing else of its season (second early) equaled it in appearance or productiveness, and they have been testing nearly every new sort introduced in recent years. I would recommend a trial of this new seedling. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred 50 cents.

ERNIE.—(Per.)—Originated by Dr. S. Maudlin, of Bridgman, Mich., in 1895, and named the Ernie by the introducer, in honor of the doctor's youngest daughter.

"In introducing the Ernie last season we did so with the full belief that it was one of the best for general market purposes and the way it behaved last season convinces us more than ever that the Ernie is the coming berry; one that can be relied on to produce an immense crop every year of medium to large, dark, glossy berries of fine shape and good quality. Berries are all smooth and uniform in size and shape, has rather a tough skin and firm texture which makes it a leader for long distance shipping and canning purposes. It holds its size remarkably well to the last picking. The last berries being of good marketable size. Last season it commenced to ripen one week ahead of the Crescent, and lasted one week later. Plants are medium in size, upright in growth with dark green foliage, have stiff fruit stems holding fruit well up from the ground. Perfectly healthy, very productive and a good plant maker."—Introducer's description.

I have watched this variety for several seasons and am satisfied that it is worthy of trial. I have only a light stock of plants and offer it low. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, 75 cents.

THE EARLY HATHAWAY.—(Per.)—"The Early Hathaway is a seedling of the Wilson crossed with the Hoffman. It has a perfect blossom and is a good pollenizer.

"Plants are vigorous growers, large, dark leaved and immensely productive of the most beautiful berries. Larger and finer every way than the Gandy.

"The berries are very firm, of excellent quality, of a beautiful bright red color, and will sell for extra fancy prices in any market.

"Its season is the same as Michel's Early."—Originators description.

Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, 75 cents.

OM PAUL.—(Per.)—The introducer claims this to be one of the largest strawberries grown; claiming that six berries filled a quart box. Supposed to be a seedling of Bubach pollinated with Jessie and takes the form and shape of Jessie. It is also claimed that last pickings never run small as so many sorts do. I have not fruited this on my own soil, but have seen it in fruit and while it did not show **enormously** large it was above average in size. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred 75 cents.

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EXTRA EARLY SORTS.

CLIMAX.—(Per.)—Originated in Maryland and according to claims of originator has given enormous yields of fine fruit.

It is described as an early sort, ripening with Michel's Early, averaging as large as Bubach, and of more perfect form appearing as if each berry might have come from same mould, also described as being very firm in texture and of good color, bright red. I have not seen this in fruit as yet, but when such growers as Hale and Allen recommend it I have great confidence in its possibilities. Still it is a fact that some varieties which do well in the south prove nearly failures in the north. While others of southern origin are among our standards. I have only a small block growing of this sort, but they show up well. It is a moderate runner, but appears clean and healthy, making good growth on only moderately strong soil. I would recommend a trial of this sort. Dozen 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

JOHNSON'S EARLY.—(Per.)—The originator says: "It ripens with Michel's Early, is as large as Lady Thompson, as firm as Hoffman, and as prolific as Crescent. It ripens all over at once and holds a good size."

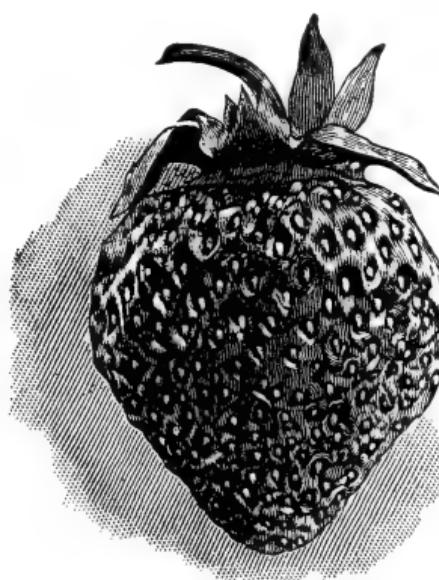
It is grown largely for market in the south and seems to do best on warm, sandy soil. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

EXCELSIOR.—(Per.)—An extra early berry. Has given us a good crop of berries. Berry is dark red, of good size, one of the best shippers. It is a good plant maker. Plant healthy, blossom perfect. It is claimed to be a seedling of the Wilson crossed with Hoffman. Originated in Arkansas. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand \$2.00.

MICHEL'S EARLY.—(Per.)—One of the earliest varieties. Resembles Crescent, but ripens several days earlier and is much firmer. Planted largely and gives the best of satisfaction as a market berry south. Not prolific enough for a standard market variety in the north. Good as a pollener. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand \$1.75.

LUTHER.—(Per.)—Or, August Luther, as some prefer to call it, was originated by Mr. A. Luther, of Mis-

souri, and grown by him several seasons before it was offered for sale. The Ohio experiment station was first to call attention to it, giving the following report in 1897: "From A. Luther, perfect, unnamed seedling, plants vigorous and prolific, berries medium to large, conical, usually with long slender point, light scarlet, flesh light red of good quality, valuable because of earliness. Is far more prolific than Michel's Early and far larger. Earlier, larger and more prolific than



LUTHER.

BRIDGMAN, ♦ MICHIGAN, ♦ U. ♦ S. ♦ A.

Rio. It is regarded as the best early variety tested at the United States Agricultural Station."

I do not hesitate to call this the best early sort we have growing, notwithstanding some of my neighbors call it a failure; this only emphasizes the fact as stated in the opening of this list, that environment had much to do with the success or failure of most varieties. From my past experience I know of no other sort which I should prefer to set as an **early variety** for either home use or market. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.25.

PALMER.—(Per.)—This vigorous plant of light yellowish green foliage is tough and healthy. It makes only a moderate number of plants and all have very strong fruit crowns. It is a perfect bloomer, and one of the very earliest to ripen. Medium to large size, bright red, conical berries. It has the delicious flavor of the wild strawberry, and many consider it superior to the once famous Banquet in flavor. Certain it is those who are looking for the old-time wild strawberry flavor should plant Palmer. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

FAIRFIELD.—(Per.)—This is one of the newer sorts which I have not tested.

The originator describes it as follows: "The Fairfield is a chance seedling. I have grown this berry for several years, starting with one plant only, and have never seen any berry nearly its equal for earliness, large size, productiveness, color, quality and firmness. Out of fifteen kinds covering twenty acres this was far ahead as a money-maker. Comparison of prices with other berries cannot be made very well, as they were all done except the very last picking when others began to pick. It has a very strong foliage and has never shown any sign of rust. It has large, perfect blossoms. It has been grown on light and heavy soil, and seems to do well on either. It roots deep and withstands dry weather better than most other kinds. This also enables it to bring a large crop to perfection and hold the size up well at the last pickings, and I believe the berry will average about twice as large and double the quarts that Michel's Early will, and is three to five days earlier." Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

Newberg, Ore., Apr. 29, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—My bill of plants arrived on April 27 in A No. 1 condition; could not have been better and to say I am pleased doesn't express it. The wooded plants are the finest I ever saw, only one fault to find with shipment—bottom of crate broke open and I lost two bunches of Luthers, but you could not be responsible for that. But you are responsible for this; I ordered one doz. each of Challenge, Cumberland and Haymaker and you sent two doz of each and no extra charge. So I won't complain, if you don't, but you can depend on me for all orders for plants in your line in the future. Now is it possible for you to fill orders for wooded plants in fall and at what time, as I want perhaps 2,000 this fall; 1,500 Cumberland and 500 Haymaker, and my reason for fall order is this, our time of planting is before your time of digging and I can winter them over here and have them for early spring planting. Let me hear from you at your early convenience, and I remain,

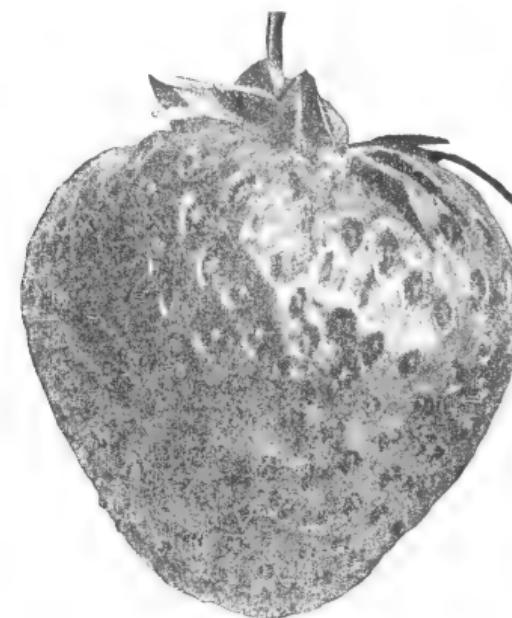
Yours for further orders,

W. H. Hubbard.

STRAWBERRY ♦ PLANTS ♦ THAT ♦ GROW.

SECOND EARLY VARIETIES.

SENATOR DUNLAP.—(Per.)—This is a new variety introduced by M. Crawford three years ago, and is certainly a great acquisition to the list of standard sorts.



SENATOR DUNLAP.

I think this might well be called a perfect flowered Warfield as their habit of growth are almost identical and the fruit is quite similar in appearance. It is a very free runner which becomes a fault on moist, rich soil unless the plants are kept thinned out. The introducer says: "We have the greatest confidence in this variety and believe that it will in the near future take its place among the most prominent standard kinds. The plant is almost perfect in its way. We have several times called attention to its toughness and ability to endure hardship. It is small, slim, very deep-rooted, and as great a runner as the Warfield. This winter we detect a little rust. With us it has always proven very productive. The fruit is generally large, never of the largest size, however; is conical in form, regular, never misshapen, bright or slightly dark red, very glossy, firm, a splendid keeper and shipper, most excellent in quality, and one of the best canning berries we have ever known. In wet seasons and when too ripe the fruit is inclined to become "salvy" in texture. Its season is second early and it bears a long time."

I can only repeat what I have said in other seasons, that I consider this one of the best varieties, that we have growing, either for home use or for market, and would urge all to surely include this in their list.

On rich, moist soil it is apt to set too many plants, and care must be taken to restrict this extra growth in order to get best results. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

BEDER WOOD.—(Per.)—This is generally conceded to be one of the very best early varieties for home use or market. It is a splendid grower, making a large number of strong runners. It has a perfect blossom and is immensely productive. Fruit of good size, light red, medium firmness and good quality. One of the best to plant with early blooming pistillate varieties.

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I feel that we have not said enough in favor of this variety and that it has been neglected in our desire for lengthy descriptions and loudly praised. Its worst feature is its color which is a little too light when picked before fully ripe, as it should be for shipping long distances. It is classed by some as a soft berry, but there something new. It certainly is a much better market berry than a lot of the newer sorts that are given is a peculiar "spongy" texture about it which causes it to carry long distances without injury, thus making it one of the best shipping berries we list. It has also proven very hardy in bud and bloom, standing quite severe frosts with very little injury. Our commercial growers have only recently discovered this feature and I presume more of this sort were grown in this vicinity last season than of any other single variety. Try it for shipper. Take my word for it, you will be pleased. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

LOVETT.—(Per.)—No person need hesitate to plant this variety for either home use or market, as it succeeds generally in any soil or locality. It is one of the tough, hardy varieties that will never disappoint the grower. It has a perfect blossom and bears heavily. The fruit is from medium to large size, conical, firm and of good color and quality. One of the best to use as a pollenizer for pistillate sorts. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

CRESCEENT.—(Imp.)—This is a very prolific berry, bearing profusely even under neglect. In growth it is very vigorous and hardy, and produces better if the vines are not allowed to mat. They should be thinned even if the hoe has to be used. Fruit colors on all sides at once. A great cropper; early. This has been rightly termed the lazy man's berry as it seems able to thrive under neglect although it readily responds to better treatment. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

WARFIELD.—(Imp.)—It is not immensely large, but its great beauty, firmness, earliness, good flavor, productiveness and vigor, combined with good size, make it exceedingly popular. Ripens with Crescent and is superseding that variety for a reliable market berry. Without doubt there is more of this variety grown each year than of any other. Its popularity seems to be universal. It is a good plant maker and we hold the price low on that account.

I think Warfield with Senator Dunlap as a pollenizer make a team that is hard to beat and would stake my reputation as a strawberry grower on these varieties for profit. Dozen 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.00.

SPLENDID.—(Per.)—Originated at Sterling, Illinois. Plant a vigorous grower, equal to Warfield in this respect. Blossoms perfect. Berries are borne on tall fruit stalks and are large, firm, and of fine color. Ripens evenly all over, globular, very productive. Few if any blanks. No mistake can be made in using this variety to pollenize Warfield, Crescent and other pistillates. Early to midseason. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

Conway, Kan., Apr. 25, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants arrived on the 20th and seemed to be in good condition. Thanking you for your promptness and carefulness in shipping, I remain,

Yours truly, J. E. Beattie.

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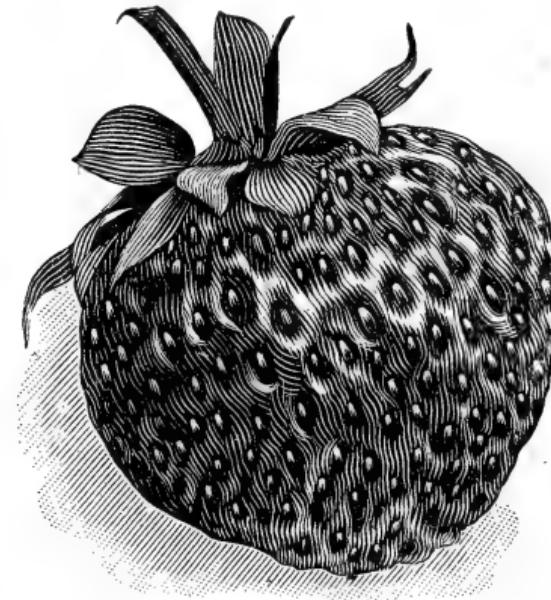
MIDSEASON TO LATER VARIETIES.

BUBACH.—(Imp.)—Fruit large and handsome, roundish, conical, bright scarlet, moderately firm, of fair quality. Plant a strong grower with large healthy foliage and very productive. Succeeds on light or heavy soil. Desirable for home use or near market. One of the best. Season early to medium. This is an old standby and is deservedly popular. In plant growth it is vigorous, but does not throw out excess of runners, hence it is best grown in hedge or half-matted row. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

BISMARCK.—(Per.)—A seedling of Bubach and Van Deman, originated in Arkansas. It is sometimes spoken of as a "perfect blossomed Bubach." It is as good a grower as the Bubach, and much resembles it in plant. The fruit is large, obtuse, conical, never misshapen, firm, very light red, and there are no green tips. It is of better quality, greater firmness, rounder form and lighter color than Bubach, slightly earlier and bears a long time. Some people consider it more productive than Bubach, but we do not believe it is ordinarily. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

BISEL.—(Imp.)—This is another seedling of Wilson, originated with D. Bisel, of Illinois, 1887. Plant healthy, vigorous grower, its heavy foliage protecting the blossoms from frost. Makes plants abundantly, having fine, long-matted roots, enabling it to withstand severe drouths without injury. The fruit is very large and firm. Color a deep glossy red, with a double calyx, very productive.

I feel that the Bisel is being neglected for other sorts not as good and would urge my patrons to give this sort a trial. Pollenize with Lovett or Senator Dunlap and watch the results, which I venture to predict will please you. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.75.



CLYDE.

CLYDE.—(Per.)—This variety has been credited with very large yields, but in many localities it is falling into disfavor because of its scant foliage—not

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enough to shade the berries from the hot sun. It is a good variety to try, and if it succeeds on your soil no other will equal it in productiveness. The color of the berries is not very good, but immense productiveness of very large berries hold its place among the standards. Neither drouth nor cold affects the plant. It makes but few runners, but plants are very large. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

CHALLENGE.—(Per.)—I am obliged to copy from the introducer's catalogue my description of this variety.

"The Challenge was originated at Breckenridge, Missouri, about nine years ago by Mr. J. R. Peck. We have fruited it three years and found only one defect. Late in the season with us some specimens have the end cleft. This tendency does not manifest itself early in the season when the very largest specimens are perfect. It appears to be a local characteristic as Mr. Peck has never noticed it. The plant is very large, healthy and a fair runner. After bearing, however, it scarcely sends out any runners. As a bearer we believe it will equal Parker Earle, Haverland or any other of the famously productive varieties. The fruit is of immense size, fairly regular in form and never misshapen. In form it somewhat resembles the Parker Earle, but is almost as broad across the middle as it is long, is slightly flattened, has a neck and a rounded point. In color it is dark red, glossy and the color extends well into the fruit. The quality is excellent. But it is on the score of firmness and power to resist drouth that it will surpass the other large, productive market berries. Few varieties have been tried by drouth before introduction as the challenge was at its home in Missouri last summer."—M. Crawford.

In his July report Mr. Crawford says that this variety has not proven satisfactory in all localities, showing signs of rust.

I fruited it in small way the past season and picked some very fancy berries. I would advise a trial. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred 60 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

DORAN.—(Per.)—Introduced season of 1902 by Flansburg & Pierson as Uncle Jim, but later the State Horticultural Society changed the name to "Dornan" after the discoverer, J. F. Dornan, of Glenn, Michigan, who has fruited it for several seasons.

"The plant is large and healthy, a strong grower, making a good row of well-rooted stocky plants. The berries are very large, heart shape and uniform, beautiful and attractive. Flesh red when fully ripe, an excellent canner and a most desirable shipper. The variety has a perfect blossom and is wonderfully productive. Mr. Dornan states that it will stand up and pick for from four to five weeks and produce twice as many cases per acre as any other variety. Season medium to late. We wish to say we have grown and tested over 200 named varieties besides other hundreds of unnamed seedlings, and we consider the Uncle Jim the finest of them all."—Introducers.

This variety seems destined to very nearly come to the introducers' claims. It is very heavy and stocky growing plant and fine appearing berry. I would urge all wanting something extra in the strawberry line to try this. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

GLEN MARY.—(Per.)—"While this is a staminate, it is not suitable for pollenizer for pistillates; it has but little pollen. I think it would be advisable to

STRAWBERRY ♀ PLANTS ♀ THAT ♀ GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

plant a stamineate with it. It is healthy, strong foliage; large, medium to late in season, mediumly productive of nice colored, nice shape and nice shipping berries. It is a good one, that is all. I don't think it belongs at the head of the list where a great many put it."

This variety is very popular in some sections. While it seems to be unsatisfactory in others. My experience has been that the larger berries were apt to be ill-shaped and often split through the center, making a poor appearance in market; however, they are firm and of good color. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

GREENVILLE.—(Imp.)—Considered by many an improvement on Bubach, especially in point of firmness and vigor of plant, having also a fine color. Has been favorably reported from nearly every experimenter in small fruits in the country. A fine variety. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

HAVERLAND.—(Imp.)—This is one of the **best** early market sorts and seems to do well in all sections. It makes a thrifty plant growth. Berries are large and of a peculiar longish shape, though very regular and even, holding out well to the end of the season. The color is rather **light** red which might be considered a fault by some, but they make such a handsome appearance in box or basket that they nearly all sell for top price in market. About the only weak point I have discovered in the Haverland is that the fruit stems are tall and unable to stand up under the weight of fruit as it ripens, consequently they should be mulched with straw to keep them from the dirt; this peculiarity of growth makes fine picking as the berries lay out in sight requiring no movement of the vines to find them. Another good point in their favor is the ability to withstand frost at blooming time, often bearing a full crop of perfect fruit when other sorts are badly damaged. There is such a demand for plants of this variety that the supply nearly always fails. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

MARIE.—(Imp.)—"Beyond doubt the most prolific and profitable berry in existence to-day. In yield we will put it up against any new or old variety. In point of beauty and general appearance when placed on sale it has no equal: It was grown from seed of Crescent fertilized with Cumberland in 1892. As a seedling it showed great promise. We planted for field culture as soon as sufficient number of plants were obtained and as yet have failed to detect any weak points in either fruit or plant of this grand variety. The plants are good growers, making plenty of runners for a good crop and show no signs of disease. The blossom is imperfect; season same as Bubach and Haverland. Equally as large as Bubach, Glen Mary or Brandywine, and yielding with any variety in our 40-acre fruit plantation, besides it is the most attractive in appearance when picked and ready for market of any in our entire collection. The berries are round as a ball, dark crimson in color; flesh dark and quality first class, holding up in size to the very last picking."—Introducer.

This variety I have not fruited. Plants look fine and healthy. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents.

NEW YORK.—(Per.)—Fruit large, conical, deep red color, light red flesh, moderately firm and good quality. Plants large, healthy and productive. Midseason. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

STRAWBERRY ♡ PLANTS ♡ THAT ♡ GROW.

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN, U.S.A.

NICK OHMER.—(Per.)—“This variety is no longer an experiment. We fruited about half an acre this season and in our field of more than 60 acres it was one of the very best in size, color and firmness. The plant is faultless, a strong grower and makes fruit stems very large that hold the fruit well up from the ground. It therefore does not need mulching. When perfectly ripe it is of a beautiful carmine color and when packed in crates it is very attractive. An excellent shipper and will surely suit the fancy trade. Berries run in size from large to the very largest and will always demand a high price when fancy stock is desired. The flavor is delicious.”—Harrison.

Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

PARSON'S BEAUTY.—(Per.)—Discovered in Maryland ten years ago, it became very popular in its own neighborhood, and was introduced three years ago. We believe it has the characteristics of a popular market berry. The plant is very large—about the size of the Glen Many—makes plants freely; is free from disease of every kind; and is probably not excelled in productiveness by any other variety on the market. The fruit is very large and showy; bright red all over, with no white tips; resembling the old Wilson in color and firmness; often corrugated, but not otherwise misshapen, and quite tart. The season is medium. The introducer, in 1899, picked 8,000 quarts from an acre before prices got too low to justify shipping, and then left fully 2,000 quarts on the plants. This variety will certainly be a money maker unless the signs fail. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

POCOMOKE.—(Per.)—The originator says: “Originated near Pocomoke river; was found growing where there had been some Wilson and Sharpless strawberries dumped and is supposed to be a seedling of the old Wilson crossed by the Sharpless. The berry is round, conical and resembles the old Wilson, but is much larger. One of the best varieties in existence, not only for its enormous productiveness, but on account of its beauty, adaptability to all soils, its foliage enduring the dry, hot weather (which quality is rare with some varieties), its large size, its deep red color, its firmness, its high flavor. The plant is a strong, robust grower, with deep roots and lots of them, perfect blossoms and is an enormous yielder of large red berries. It ripens evenly and is one of the best shippers yet introduced.”

This proves to be one of the **very best** sorts we have on the list, and I do not hesitate to recommend it either for home use or for market. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

SEAFORD.—(Imp.)—A new variety from Delaware exhibiting such fine qualities that it is bound to become popular. It excels the Bubach, which it equals in size and quality; is far more productive and sufficiently firm for market. It is deep, glossy crimson, quality good. The plant is exceptionally vigorous, with foliage that endures the hot sun to a wonderful degree.

I feel sure that this variety has been neglected and that if it was better known it would take the place of some that are more highly lauded. It really is a fine fruit for either home use or market and I would urge a trial of it. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

SHARPLESS.—(Per.)—An old standard variety, one of the very largest when planted on strong, rich, moist soil, one would be surprised at the fine specimens it will produce, but this variety will do fairly well in lighter

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

soils, but not as well as a variety like Tennessee Prolific on poor soils. The berry when not fully ripe is a little white at the tip. There have been numerous varieties of this type put on in the past few years with the claim that it ripens all over, and for this reason only, they were superior to Sharpless, but I fear that they have missed it as we find when we come down to actual facts that there are but few of this type that will surpass it. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

TENNESSEE PROLIFIC.—(Per.)—The plants show as fine as one could ask for. It is large, good color, productive, of good shape, free from rust and will surely rank among the best in the strawberry list. This is a berry that everybody wants. It is a seedling of Sharpless and Crescent, showing the parentage of both. The fruit is large, handsome and as productive as Haverland. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.75.

WILLIAM BELT.—(Per.)—Heavy, stocky plant, surpassing Sharpless. Perfect bloom, very large stamens. Medium to very productive, of large to very large, bright, deep scarlet berries with yellow seeds. Largest berries flattened and coxcombed, the medium large ones flat-conical. Flesh deep pink, very firm, rich, sweet and highly flavored; a superb berry for family or fancy market. One of the few great strawberries that thrive on any but light, thin soil.

I was so well pleased with this variety this season when picking that I wish to call especial attention to its good qualities and give below description copied from another catalogue:

"WM. BELT.—(Per.)—This variety has done extremely well the past season. In fact it is improving each season, showing but little rust, of large size, with some of the largest specimens a little flattened or coxcombed, very attractive when picked. It is of good quality and will sell well in a fancy market. In our opinion it is one of the very best for the amateur fruit grower. It is more nearly perfect in shape, far better in quality, and a better grower than the Bubach. In color it is perfect."

Try it. You will be pleased. Take my word for it. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 30 cents; thousand, \$300.

MONITOR.—(Per.)—"This magnificent berry, a product of Southwest Missouri, originated as a chance seedling in the orchard of Mr. Z. T. Russell on a plot that formerly contained Crescent, Captain Jack and Cumberland. It has all the productiveness of the most productive Crescent, the beautiful, vigorous foliage of the Captain Jack and is very much larger and more firm than the Cumberland. It is a fine plant maker, the foliage being so luxuriant that the berries never suffer from the hot sunshine as does the Clyde at times. In size it is much larger than either of its supposed parents. It is a perfect flower, being unusually rich in pollen. It ripens with Crescent and just ahead of Bubach. It seems to do equally well on any soil except it does not require manure on ordinary land."

Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

Limaville, Apr. 27, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Plants received and find them all right and in good shape. The best rooted plants that I ever bought,

Yours, for humanity,

J. A. Myers.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

LATE TO VERY LATE

AROMA.—(Per.)—I shall head the list of late varieties with this sort as I think all things considered it is entitled to the front rank. In plant growth this variety is near perfection, being of good, bright color and very healthy foliage. Have never seen it rust on my place. While fruit is quite similar to Gandy, the growth is very different, making fewer plants and stronger ones. The berries are large to very large, and hold up well to end of season.

It has been claimed to produce twice as much fruit as Gandy, but I would hardly think it probable, where both were grown under same conditions. The quality of fruit is good, the color of berry is against it where dark colored fruit is the standard of excellence, as it is more like Gandy, inclined to be light. I can personally recommend this sort to any one wanting a late market berry. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

BRANDYWINE.—(Per.)—This has proved so satisfactory with all who have grown it that it is consequently in large demand. It is comparatively new and of great value by reason of its productiveness, large size, beauty and good quality, which renders it especially desirable for the home garden. The berries are large roundish conical, regular and uniform, bright, glossy crimson, very handsome, firm and solid, excellent in quality, with fine aromatic flavor. The berries color all over evenly and retain a good size to the last, ripening in succession and every berry maturing fully. Plant is remarkably vigorous, hardy, and exceedingly productive, and its foliage is large, clean and healthy. The amateur will delight in such a superb variety, which with his good soil and careful culture, will give him magnificent returns. Midseason to late. It is also an excellent pollener for midseason to late pistillates. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

ENHANCE.—(Per.)—Where it succeeds this will prove a valuable market berry for shipment. Plant is vigorous, a good grower and productive. Fruit large, rather irregular, dark crimson color, firm, quality good, slightly acid. It is said to be a cross between Sharpless and Windsor Chief, but resembles neither of them. It possesses the necessary qualifications for a profitable market berry. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

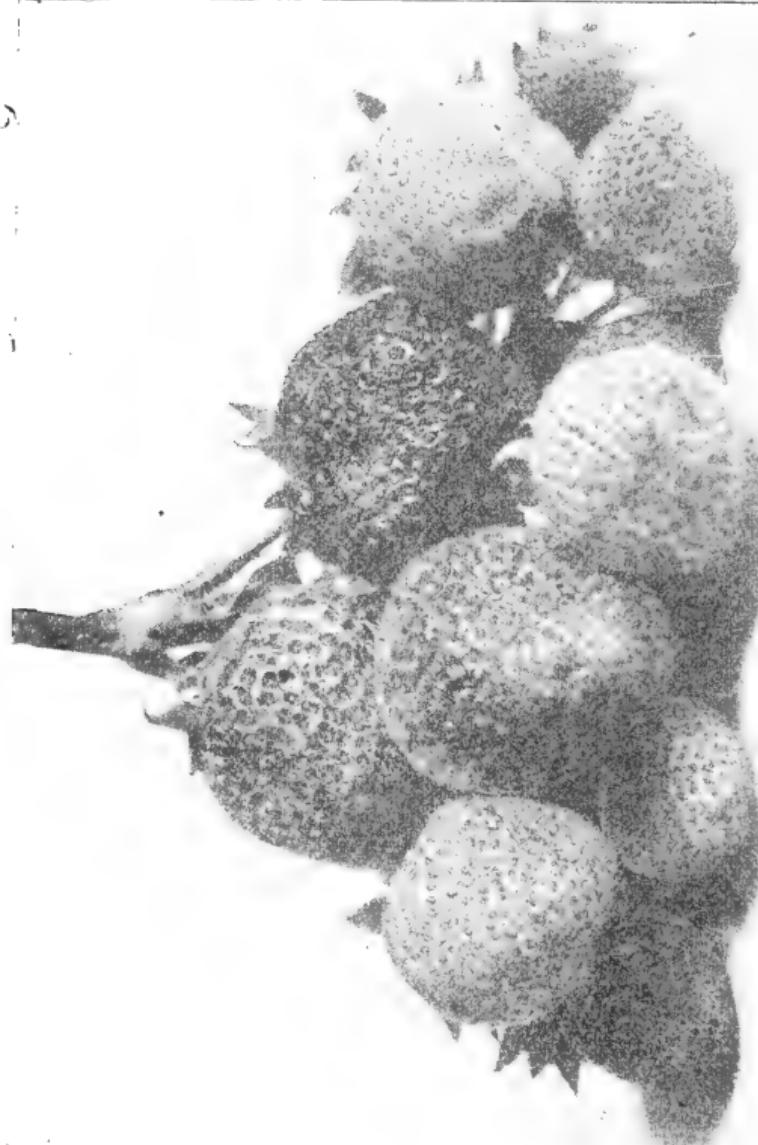
GANDY.—(Per.)—This is one of the leading late varieties with fruit growers all over the country. The plant is a strong grower, fruit is large and firm, but does not yield as heavy as some; requires strong soil and fertilizers to do its best, but being very late is very profitable on that account. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

LESTER LOVETT.—(Per.)—This sort was sent out by J. T. Lovett with great claims, especially as a late berry, being ten days later than Gandy. Also claimed that the foliage and plant growth was mammoth, standing a foot high and with leaves twelve inches across. I have never seen any that grew more than ordinary, in fact it would be hard to tell the difference between these and Gandy if grown side by side. Perhaps our location is not favorable, but from my personal experience I would advise a moderate trial, before setting largely of this sort. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

STRAWBERRY ♦ PLANTS ♦ THAT ♦ GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

SAMPLE.—(Imp.)—This I consider the best of the late sorts yet introduced. The halftone above showing a stem of green berries was taken from nature and at a time when most early sorts had finished ripening their fruit, while the Sample were just beginning to color; as I remember, there was only one fully ripe berry on the stem. This tends to show the lateness of the variety. This was not an exceptionally large cluster, but



SAMPLE

just a fair average as taken from a plot given ordinary field culture without any manuring or other special treatment.

The introducer says: "Large size and fine quality; quite firm; continues a long time in fruit. The berries are large to the last. For the marketmen it is the best strawberry ever grown. I have nothing in my grounds that will begin to fruit like it. It will yield as many berries as the Haverland and will average as large as the Bubach. Colors all over at once. A berry that will do that is the best one yet found. There is not a weak spot in it. Foliage perfect, fruit perfect."

The foregoing is description given last year and I feel justified in repeating it. This variety seems to give universal satisfaction and I would urge all to try it for a late sort. Our stock is not large and would suggest the advisability of placing your order early. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, • MICHIGAN, • U. • S. • A.

KANSAS.—(Imp.)—This is the berry for which Allen of Maryland paid \$100 for twelve plants. He describes it as follows: "The Kansas originated in the state from which it takes its name. The plant is an extremely vigorous grower, as free from rust or disease of any kind as was ever grown. Its drouth-resisting qualities are surpassed by none.. Its blossoms are pistillate. Its fruit is a brilliant crimson, not only on the surface but through and through. Time of ripening, medium late. It is quite productive, of fine medium to large berries that show up well in the baskets and attract the best buyers. The berry is firm enough to make a good commercial variety and as soon as its merits become known we shall expect to see it rank high among the standard market berries."

I have fruited this sort for the past three seasons, and while it is not a large berry it is very prolific and fruit is firm and of good color, rather sour for some who might prefer a sweet berry, but I consider a good market sort. It is somewhat of the Crescent type in manner of growth. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$2.50.

PARKER EARLE.—(Per.)—One of the leading strawberries. It has been tested over a wide range of country. Probably no other berry has received so many favorable and so few adverse reports. Flowers perfect, always setting perfect fruit. Its one failing is over-production. It sets more fruit than it can possibly ripen under ordinary treatment. It needs rich soil and high culture, when it will give satisfaction. Especially adapted to hill culture. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

ROUGH RIDER.—(Per.)—Lately introduced from New York, with great claims as a very late and profitable market berry. With us it does not come up to the required standard, as it is only moderately productive of medium sized berries. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$3.50.

RIDGEWAY.—(Per.)—Plants large and stocky, makes a large number of strong healthy plants; leaf large, broad, heavy and dark green. Blossoms perfect, a good pollener for pistillate varieties, berry large, form nearly round, color crimson, firm, will stand shipping to distant market, quality good. Will command good prices. Same season as Gandy and much better cropper with me. We fruited a small block of this sort last season. Shipping the berries to Chicago where they attracted the attention of our commission merchant who claimed it was the finest strawberry he had seen on the market. The one defect I have found in them is the toughness of the stem making it hard to pick without slipping the calyx or hull. Dozen, 20 cents; hundred, 50 cents; thousand, \$3.00.

UNCLE SAM.—(Per.)—This new seedling berry originated in Ohio, and is a promising sort. The introducer's description is as follows: "Large to very large, will average larger than Bubach; ripens with the Bubach, but has a much longer season, a perfect bloom and is much more prolific. Have picked Uncle Sam berries as early as May 22 and on July 5, of the same year, picked berries one and one-half inches in diameter. There are no green ends, buttons or nubbins on first year's fruiting. Color red, quality delicious, foliage strong and vigorous; berries of Uncle Sam can be picked two weeks after most other berries are gone."

It is a good grower and free runner. I would advise a test of this variety. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents.

STRAWBERRY • PLANTS • THAT • GROW.

RASPBERRIES

Culture.—Any soil that will produce good field crops is suitable for raspberries. Pulverize the ground thoroughly and manure liberally. The red or sucker variety should be planted in rows six feet apart, with the plants three feet apart in the rows, requiring 2,400 plants per acre.

The cap varieties for field culture should be planted in rows seven feet apart with the plants three feet six inches apart in rows; requiring 1,725 plants per acre. In garden culture plant four feet apart each way.

Our customers will find our plants well rooted and first-class in every particular. No root gall or other disease.

If to be sent by mail, add 10 cents per dozen; 40 cents per hundred; at thousand rates, by express or freight only.

RED OR SUCKER VARIETIES

EARLY KING.—This new variety is coming to the front rapidly. Among its many points of excellence are these: Extreme earliness, canes strong growing and hardy, never having winter killed since introduction. Very prolific bearer of large, firm and bright colored fruit. I would recommend it as best **early red raspberry**. Per dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

LOUDON.—This originated in Wisconsin and is a cross between Cuthbert and Turner. Its canes are strong and hardy and it is wonderfully productive. In addition to this it is of large size, good color and ex-



LOUDON.

cellent quality. It is well spoken of in all reports where fully tested. Its wonderful vigor and hardiness, together with its productiveness and fine quality, make it very desirable for either home use or market fruit. Per dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

MILLER RED RASPBERRY.—The bush is a stout, healthy, vigorous grower, not quite so tall as the Cuthbert, rather more stocky and dwarfish. It is well cal-

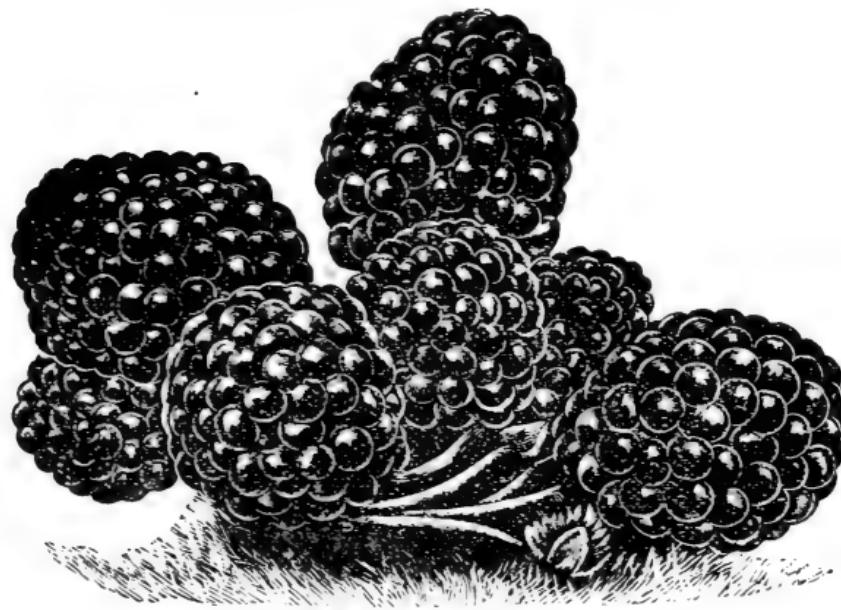
STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, • MICHIGAN, • U. • S. • A.

culated to hold up the immense crops of fruit with which it loads itself. The introducer claims: Extreme hardiness, as productive as any; one of the earliest to ripen; an excellent shipper; of good quality and attractive color. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand, \$4.50.

CUTHBERT or QUEEN OF THE MARKET.—A remarkably strong, hardy variety. Stands the northern winds and southern summers equal to any. Berry very large sometimes measuring three inches around; conical, rich crimson, very handsome, and so firm they can be shipped hundreds of miles by rail in good condition. Flavor is rich, sweet and luscious. The leading market variety for main crop. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand, \$5.00.

BLACK OR CAP VARIETIES



These are all Propagated from Tips.

CUMBERLAND.—(New.)—Description by the introducers: This new raspberry is placed upon the market after having been carefully tested for a period of years, and is now offered with the full assurance that it is the most profitable and desirable market variety yet known, because of its immense size, firmness and great productiveness, well entitling it to the designation of "the Business Black Cap." In hardness and productiveness it is unexcelled by any other variety. In size the fruit is simply enormous, far surpassing any other sort. The berries run seven-eights and fifteen-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and are of such handsome appearance that their fruit sold for 10 cents per quart when other varieties were selling for 5 to 7 cents per quart. The quality is very similar and fully equal to Gregg, which has always been considered the finest of the blackcaps in this respect. In spite of its unusually large size the fruit is possessed of great firmness and is thus well adapted for standing long shipments. The season of ripening varies, of course, in different latitudes, and can best be designated with other varieties. It follows Palmer and Souhegan and precede Gregg a short time making what we call a mid-season variety. The bush

STRAWBERRY • PLANTS • THAT • GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

is exceedingly healthy and vigorous, throwing up stout, stocky canes well adapted for supporting their loads of large fruit. It has also shown itself remarkably free from the scourge of its family, anthracnose, it having been entirely unaffected by this disease, even when other varieties near by were suffering from it very badly." Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$12.00.

KANSAS.—For a good second early blackcap there is nothing better than this. It possesses all the valuable attributes of a profitable market sort, and its large size and attractive appearance insures for it always a ready sale and good prices. The fruit is as large as the Gregg and with much less bloom, handsome, firm and of fine quality. Its canes are of strong growth, entirely hardy and prolific; with tough healthy, clean foliage. Its season is about second early—later than Souhegan, but much earlier than Gregg. By reason of its greater hardiness, less bloom and ripening earlier, it is a great improvement upon Gregg. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, 85 cents; thousand \$6.50.

GREGG.—The leading late black cap and a popular market sort. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, 85 cents; thousand, \$6.50.

CONRATH.—Resembles Gregg in many ways, but is much earlier and is firm, sweet and good—maintaining its large size to the last picking. The canes are of iron clad hardiness, very prolific, and make a strong, healthy growth. It ripens early. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, 85 cents; thousand, \$6.50.

PURPLE CAP

HAYMAKER.—“The Haymaker is a purple cap, not so dark as Columbian or Shaffer, and much larger and

HAYMAKER THE NEW RASPBERRY



firmer than either of those varieties, never crumbles, and stands up well for shipping. Sample crates have been shipped to distant points with entire satisfaction. It is a berry to grow for either home use or market. The originator has found it the **most profitable berry** ever raised for market, and has never yet been able to supply the local demand. So much of a favorite has the Haymaker become that local growers have said that it ruined the sale of other varieties. Very popular as a **canning** berry. Many orders for berries for this purpose are placed a year in advance. One writer located near a canning factory has thus written: "If anyone

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, ♦ MICHIGAN, ♦ U. ♦ S. ♦ A.

about here had several acres of it in bearing he could dispose of the entire crop to good advantage to the canning factory."

"We have had Haymaker on our own grounds fruiting for three seasons, and find it the most prolific of any variety ever grown. The past season we picked from one-fourth acre of one year plants 50 bushels of fruit which sold in the Dayton market from \$3.00 to \$3.75 per bushel. We advise each and everyone of our customers to try this valuable new sort.—Introducer.

This is perhaps the best of purple sorts. Being such a strong grower we find it quite hard to propagate, and the price has to be held high for this reason. Dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$1.75; thousand, \$15.00.

CARDINAL.—This a new variety of Shaffer type and is claimed to be superior to either Shaffer or Columbian, both in hardiness of cane and productiveness. It originated in Kansas and the introducer claims it has stood a temperature of thirty-five degrees below zero without injury. It also withstands drouth and heat as well, holding its foliage, which is described as thick, short, broad and deeply wrinkled, dark green in color, until the severe cold of December. It is a very strong grower, with bright red bark and very few small thorns. It propagates from tip same as a black cap. The berries large, dark red, firm as to texture, with an agreeable, pure, rich flavor which is brought to its highest perfection when canned or cooked in pies. Their season is rather late and they hold on well.

After fruiting this sort I am somewhat disappointed in its behavior. It is not as prolific as Columbian and not much different as to quality. It seems to partake a little more of the **red raspberry** type than either Shaffer or Columbian. This will meet the wants of those who object to the suckering of red varieties. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

COLUMBIAN.—The Columbian is a new variety of the Shaffer type, of remarkable vigor and productiveness. It is hardy and propagates from tips. Fruit very large, often an inch in diameter, shape somewhat conical, color dark red: bordering on purple; adheres firmly to the stem and will dry on the bush if not picked; seeds small and deeply imbedded in a rich, juicy pulp with a distinct flavor of its own, making it a most delicious table berry.

I consider it much better than Shaffer on account of its hardiness and vigor of cane. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00.

Conneoutville, Pa., May 10, '04

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants were rec'd all O. K. They are well rooted and come through in good shape. Am well pleased with them.

Yours respectfully, Harry Newberry.

New Middleton, O., Apr. 23, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants arrived to-day in fine condition and am well pleased. Thanking you for your prompt attention and extra plants. I remain,

Wm. E. Wire.

May 10, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Plants arrived all O. K. and were planted same day they arrived. Had fine rain on them at night and good showers twice since.

Yours, etc., Borden Stock Farm, per F. J.

STRAWBERRY ♦ PLANTS ♦ THAT ♦ GROW.

BLACKBERRIES

Should be planted in rows six or seven feet apart and three to five feet in the rows. Keep the ground light and rich. Pinch the canes back when they have reached the height of from two to three feet.

If to be sent by mail add 15 cents per dozen of 50 cents per hundred for postage.

My plants are all healthy and free from disease.

ELDORADO.—I head the list with this variety as I think it is entitled to that distinction. It having proved to be the hardiest in cane of any of the larger berries



ELDORADO.

that I have tested. It is free from **Orange Rust** or other disease, medium early in season, especially adapted to the home garden as it is large, juicy and of good flavor and without the hard core of some varieties. It will also sell well in market, as it is jet black and holds its color well. This is becoming a very popular sort and the supply of plants is limited, not nearly enough to supply the demand.

Each season adds to the popularity of this variety. Last winter was very hard on all fruit stock, some varieties being killed outright where unprotected; while Eldorado came through without protection, alive to the tips.

I recommend it to all wanting a hardy sort. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.75; thousand, \$13.50.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

EARLY KING.—An extra early blackberry, exceedingly hardy variety of great merit. Needs no winter protection, always producing large crops. Canes of a strong growth, as hardy as Snyder and very prolific. It is much larger than Early Harvest and its delicious sweetness renders it of special value for home use or market. It is also free from double bloom and other disease, and will go through hard spring frost in blossoming time without injury. Those who have tried this variety are well pleased. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, \$1.25; thousand, \$10.00. Root cuttings—dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$12.00

SNYDER.—Very popular for the north and northwest on account of its extreme hardiness; wonderfully productive, size medium, fruit juicy and sweet, without the hard core of many sorts, canes remarkably strong and thrifty. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

ERIE.—This is a hardy variety, a vigorous grower, and quite productive. Foliage clean and free from rust. Fruit large and of good quality. While this may not be quite so hardy as Snyder it does not winter kill with us. A very desirable sort for the home garden as fruit is of high quality. No hard core, rich and sweet. Dozen, 30 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$9.00.

WILSON'S EARLY.—Of good size, very early, beautiful dark color, of sweet excellent flavor and very productive. Ripens the whole crop nearly together. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 75 cents; thousand, \$7.00.

EARLY HARVEST.—Is one of the earliest in cultivation; fruit medium size and fine quality; an enormous bearer. Dozen, 25 cents; hundred, 60 cents; thousand, \$5.00.

DEWBERRIES

Plant in rows six feet apart with plants three feet distant in the row. Keep the soil mellow and clean.

LUCRETIA.—The best variety. Large, jet black, melting, delicious. Earlier than Early Harvest blackberry and larger than Erie. Dozen, 35 cents; hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$8.00.

Ponca, Nebr., Apr. 27, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

The plants arrived last Saturday in perfect order. I am very pleased with them. They look so strong and healthy.

Yours truly,

Rev. George Bray.

Iowa, May, '04.

Sir:—I received my plants on the 23d of May and am well pleased with them having been in the strawberry work for the last 12 years and must say they are finest plants I ever bought. They were in good shape when I got them and I am well pleased with them. I have just got through planting as it has been too wet to do it before.

H. E. Smith.

Ashtabula, O., Apr. 30, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

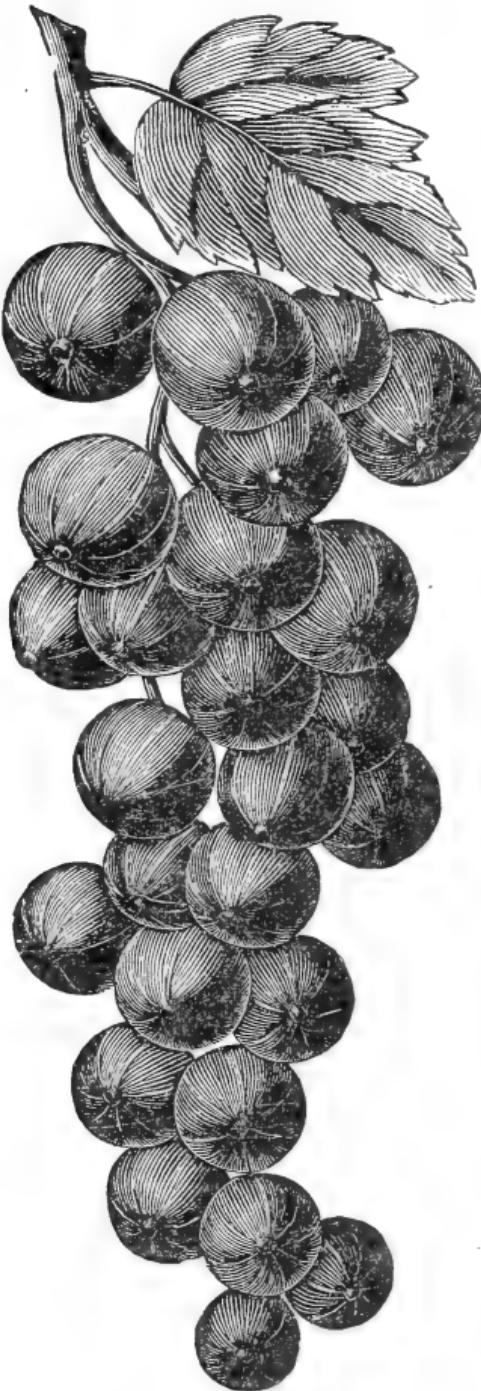
Dear Sir:—Plants came all right to-day. Were in fine condition. Will call again.

Respectfully, H. B. Johnson.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

CURRANTS

A cool, moist location is best for this fruit, and for this reason succeeds admirably when planted by a stone wall or fence; being benefitted by partial shade. Plant in rows four feet apart, and the plants three feet apart in the rows. Keep the ground mellow and free from weeds and grass, using fertilizer copiously. Mulching is necessary for the best returns.



LONDON MARKET.

LONDON MARKET—

Of English origin. As compared with Victoria it is larger, more productive, much stronger grower, less infested with borers and retains its foliage until frost comes. It has produced twice the amount of fruit the Victoria did under same conditions; a very strong and upright grower. Strong plants. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.00.

VICTORIA. — Large bright red; bunches extremely long, berries medium size, of excellent quality. Good erect grower. Very productive. Ripens late. Strong plants. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.00.

WILDER. — A remarkable variety, for which we predict great popularity, both for table and market. One of the strongest growers and most productive. Bunch and berries very large, bright, attractive red color, even when dead ripe; hangs on bushes in fine condition for handling as late as any known variety. Compared with the celebrated Fays, is equal in size, with longer bunch, better in quality, with much less acidity; ripens at same time, continues on bush much longer; fully as prolific, in some trials largely outyielding it. Recommended by our Experimental Station as the best red currant. Strong plants. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.50.

POMONA. — Our Experimental Station reports on this variety as follows: "This has proven one of the best varieties of recent introduction. It is a vigorous grower and exceedingly productive. The clusters are long and

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

BRIDGMAN, MICHIGAN, U. S. A.

filled with medium sized berries, having a mild, rich pleasant flavor. The color of the fruit is a bright, clear red, becoming dark when fully ripened. They adhere firmly to the stems, which prevents their massing in the boxes." Strong plants. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.50.

GRAPE VINES



The Grape is one of the easiest fruits to grow and should be in all collections. When once well established vines will continue in bearing a long time with very little care other than the cutting back of the extra growth which should be done in winter or very early spring (before sap starts to circulate).

This pruning is essential to the healthy growth of the vine and its fruitfulness.

My vines are New York grown and are first-class and fully up-to-grade.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY.—(Black.)—This is not a chance seedling, but the result of carefully conducted experiments by the originator through successive crossings of the most promising varieties which he had produced or tested within the past thirty years. Some points of special merit in Campbell's Early are a very strong, vigorous, hardy vine, with thick, heavy, mildew-inch or more in diameter; black, with light purple bloom; skin thin, but very tenacious; flesh firm, but tender, parting easily from its few and small seeds. Flavor rich, sweet, slightly vinous, free from foxiness, and as the seeds part readily, **they need never be swallowed.** Its season is very early—from 15th to last of August in Ohio—and its keeping qualities remarkable, having hung upon the vines sound and perfect for six weeks or more after ripening, with no tendency to fall off or shell from the stem. Dozen, \$1.25; hundred, \$7.00.

CONCORD.—A large, purplish black grape, ripening about the middle of September; vines remarkably vigorous and free from disease; the standard for productiveness and hardiness all over the country.

The wholesale growers put out a very heavy planting of Concord last spring and there appears to be a surplus this fall and very low prices are being made, especially on one year grade. No. 1, 1 year. Dozen, 40 cents; hundred, \$1.50; thousand, \$11.00. No. 2, 1 year. Hundred, \$1.00; thousand, \$7.00. No. 1, 2 year. Dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$2.50; thousand \$20.00.

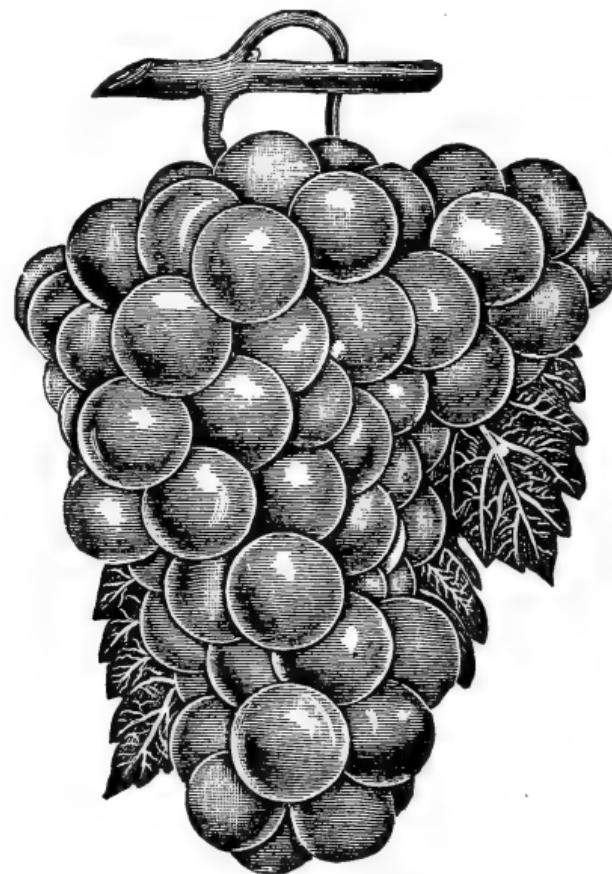
WORDEN.—A splendid, large grape of the Concord type, but earlier, larger in bunch and berry, and of a decidedly better quality; vine harder than any old standby and every way as healthy. A very popular sort, planted largely for market; next to Concord in number

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

used. Fine one year plants, per dozen, 50 cents; hundred, \$2.50; two year, per dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$3.50; thousand, \$30.00.

MOORE'S EARLY.—A black grape. Bunch large, berry round, quality better than the Concord; vine exceedingly hardy. Its earliness makes it desirable for an early crop, and more particularly adapts it for New England and the northern portion of the United States, maturing as it does ten days before the Hartford and twenty days before the Concord. No. 1, one year, per dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.00; two year, dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$4.00.



NIAGARA.—Vine hardy, an unusually strong grower; bunches very large and compact, sometimes shoulered; berries large or larger than the Concord; mostly round, light greenish white; semi-transparent, slightly amber in the sun, skin thick, but tough and does not crack; quality good; very little pulp, melting and sweet to the center. First-class one year plants, dozen, 60 cents; hundred, \$3.00; two year, No. 1, dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$4.00.

BRIGHTON.—(Red.)—Perhaps the best red grape in cultivation. Bunch large and compact, a strong grower and very productive; quality good. First class one year plants, dozen, 75 cents; hundred, \$3.50.

Ill., April 7, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I received the plants a few days ago. They were all right and in good shape. Thanks for them.

J. B. Kesterdan.

Utica, N. Y.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Received plants to-day in good order. They are very nice.

Joseph Bogner.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

Having had numerous inquiries for asparagus roots I have added these to our collection.

When planting asparagus roots set 4 to 6 inches deep, and about 12 inches apart in the row, covering with only 3 inches of soil at first, and filling in the trenches as the plants grow.

The asparagus bed is apt to be neglected in the early fall. Before the 1st of September the tops should be cut and the bed or field cleared of weeds. It is highly important that all the seed should be taken off, as the greatest enemy the asparagus has in the way of weeds is asparagus, and it is almost impossible to get clear of superfluous plants, when once established. When this work is finished, cover the bed to the depth of 3 inches with coarse manure, which will not only enrich the soil, but will keep out the frost, which is highly essential.

The first work in spring should be to remove all the covering except the fine manure, which should be carefully forked in, so that the crowns will not be injured by the tines of the fork. Forking the beds should not be neglected, as the early admission of the sun and rain into the ground induces the plants to throw up shoots of superior size. Another step in the right direction is to keep the ground entirely free from weeds the entire season, as these take from the plants the strength required for their own growth, and the asparagus needs it all.

An application of salt in the spring is considered beneficial, and should be applied as soon as the ground is cleared.

These are all good strong roots of two years' growth.

DONALD'S ELMIRA.—This fine, new variety produces thick, green stalks of the finest quality and has recently become very popular. It is also called Vick's Mammoth. This is undoubtedly the largest and best



DONALD'S ELMIRA.

asparagus grown. in size, color and yield it far surpasses any other variety in cultivation, while we find it to be less susceptible to disease than any other. No one should fail to try this valuable variety. One hundred, 75 cents.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

PALMETTO.—A valuable new variety, and is being planted very largely. It is nearly twice the size of Conover, fully as early, and as productive. The flavor is excellent. Per hundred, 50 cents.

CONOVER'S COLOSSAL.—The old standard and popular variety, a good producer; of large, quick growth and superb in quality. Hundred, 50 cents.

COLUMBIAN MAMMOTH WHITE.—A distinct variety of mammoth size, great yield, and superior quality; remarkable for the clear whiteness of its stalks, which retain their purity of color until several inches above the surface. Hundred, 75 cents.

Premium Offers

W



ITH an order of \$1.50 at *Catalogue rates*, I will include one year's subscription to

"THE NATIONAL FRUIT GROWER"

as advertised on cover page. It is one of the *best of its class*.

Or, with an order of \$10.00 or more at Catalogue rates, you may add 10 per cent, in stock as a premium. Providing, however, that in either of these offers the amount shall be figured at *Catalogue* prices, and not where *special* prices are quoted.

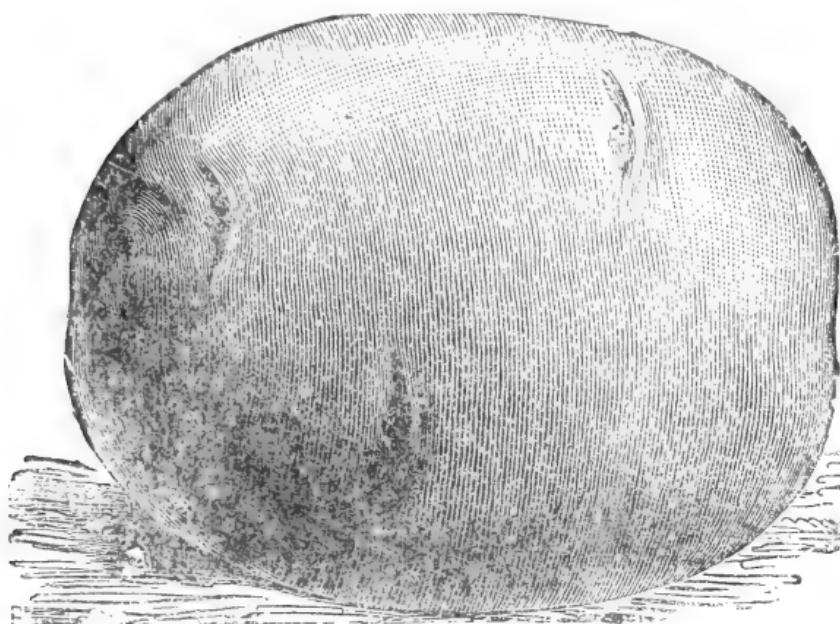
Or, with an order of \$10.00 at *Catalogue rates*, I will include one year's subscription to the "**New Garden Magazine**" as advertised on page 37 of this catalogue.

Also please notice that if you wish to take advantage of either of these *premium offers* you must so state when sending in your order.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

SEED POTATOES.

KING OF MICHIGAN.—The King of Michigan originated with Marvin Bovee, the noted Michigan potato specialist, who gave it its name as the only proper expression of its many good qualities. He says with him it outyielded all the Carmen varieties in 1899. Mr. Bovee has been testing a hundred varieties or more each season for years and should know what he is talking about, and we believe he does; and we believe he speaks what he considers true when he says the King of Michigan fills a place in the market which no other potato in cultivation does or can fill. Bushel, \$1.00.



EARLY MICHIGAN.—The standard of white early varieties with which others are compared and easily a leader in earliness, productiveness and quality. Bushel, \$1.00.

RURAL NEW YORKER NO. 2.—This variety is too well known to require much in the way of description. One of the late E. S. Carman's seedlings. It is probably one of the heaviest yielders grown and is the standard of excellence as a shipping or market sort. Its season is late and it is an excellent keeper. I have a large stock of these and will make price low. Bushel, 75 cents.

PRIDE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A variety of Rose type sent to me by a friend in Illinois who wished I should test it here and return him some of the seed raised on my soil, which I did and he writes me that there was a decided improvement in his crop as grown from my seed. We find it a very desirable sort for table use as it cooks very dry and mealy. Its season is medium early, but is a good keeper. Bushel, 90 cents.

Knobnoster, Mo., Apr. 26, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Kind Sir:—We have received our plants and are very much pleased with them. They were in as good shape as anything I ever got. They seem to be all right. Thanking you for the same, I remain, as ever your friend,

Geo. W. Strickland.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS THAT GROW.

C. E. WHITTEN'S NURSERIES

Burlington, Kan., Aug. 26, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I rec'd the plants the 23d and they were in fine shape.

Yours truly,

Roy Keever.

Dassel, Minn., Apr. 19, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Plants and potatoes arrived in first class shape. Set the plants Monday. Potatoes are just dandies. I was afraid they might get frosted.

Very respectfully, John Osborn.

Parkersburg, Ill., Apr. 25, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Plants rec'd Sunday, Apr. 24, '04, in fine condition. Plants nice with as good roots 'as I ever saw and the packing fine. The express was only 35 cents on the crate.

Yours, with respect, C. Mullinax.

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 18, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Your grape vines arrived in good order, looked nice. Many thanks.

Yours truly,

Volney T. Irey.

Greenville, Ky., Apr. 25, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—I received the strawberry plants, 15,500, April 20. Although they came by freight they were in fine condition. Am well pleased with them. I have them set and they are doing nicely. I shall want more next spring.

Respectfully yours,

T. C. Baird.

Ottawa Co., Mich., Apr. 26, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—There isn't any need of tracing my raspberry plants. If you do you will find them here. They arrived this afternoon by freight and not by express as your notice stated. I ordered the plants sent by express, but thank you for sending them as you did. The freight charges were only fifty cents. The plants were well packed and arrived in fine condition. By to-morrow night, if weather permits will have them all planted: I placed them in trenches as soon as received. They are certainly a fine lot of plants and seem extra well rooted and carefully taken up.

Next year will undoubtedly want some more plants and will remember you with the order. I hope the letter I sent you yesterday morning has not caused you needless trouble, but I was anxious to have the plants arrive in good condition.

Yours truly,

Clayton. Needham.

Ramsonville, May 7, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—The strawberry plants I ordered from you arrived to-day in splendid order. Thanking you for filling it so promptly, I am, Respectfully yours,

Edward Woodcock.

Kittanning, Pa., Apr. 28, '04.

C. E. Whitten, Bridgman, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Plants received all right. I think in good condition. Plants well rooted. Am well pleased with them.

Respectfully yours,

C. A. Stouffer.

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C. E. WHITTEN, Bridgman, Mich.,

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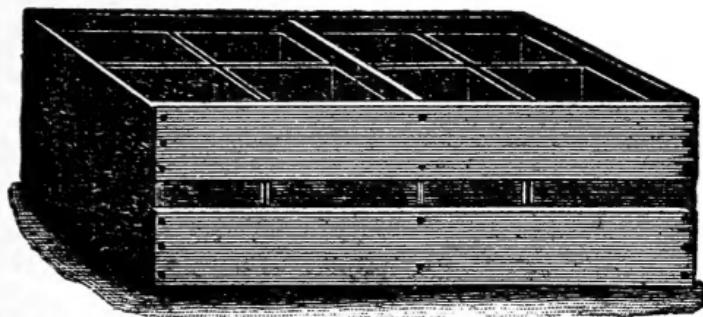
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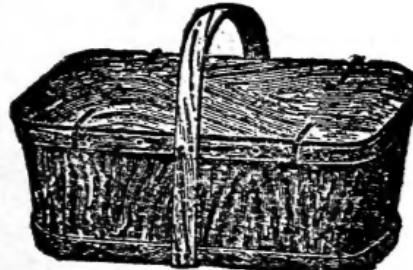
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